TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

Amusements To-day.

Casino—Prince Methusalem. SP. M. Baly's Theatre—Heart and Hand. SP. M. Baily's Thuster-Hest and Hand. Fr. M. Grand Opers Houses-Her Alormont. & P. M. Madison Nguare Thentes-The Rejab. \$23 P. M. Niblo's Gorden-Excision. & P. M. Peoples Theater-Lights' Gundon. & P. M. Ran Francisco Minstreln-& P. M. Spencer's Paluce Munic Hall-Variety. S.P. M. Sing Theatre-Francesca Da Rimint. 8 P. 5 Theoree Prancese In Humit. 81. M.
Theoree Countque - Multican Gurd Balt. 2 and S.P. M.
Tony Postor's Theoree - Vim. 8 P. M.
Wildsow Theoree - Noboly's Claim. 8 P. M.
Bd Av. Theoree - Hip Van Winkle. 8 P. M.
Sidh Mt. Theoree - Profes of a lay. 8 P. M.
RIM Mt. Theoree - Profes of a lay. 8 P. M.
RIM Mt. Theoree - A Vein dy Tip. 8 P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, isand to-morrow morning, must be hunded in this evening before six o'clock.

They Cannot Budge Him.

At Dayton is situated a public institution in which the politicians of Ohio take a deep and anxious interest, especially about election time. It is the Soldiers' Home, one of the great asylums established and supported by Congress for the benefit of volunteer soldiers disabled by wounds or disease contracted during the rebellion.

The Dayton Home has on its rolls four or five thousand names, and its inmates are so numerous that they hold the balance of political power in that Congress district. Of course, therefore, every sort of trick is played to get the votes of the disabled soldiers at the coming October election, and every influence is brought to bear on the Governor of the Home to induce him to use his place to aid the schemes of politicians. The Republicans always assume that the soldier vote belongs to them as a right, and that whoever is in a position to influence it ought to turn it over to them so far as he is able-by fair means or foul. The Democrats want it just as much, and would like the Governor of the Home to help them to get it.

Unfortunately for the politicians, however, they have a man to deal with who will move neither to the right nor the left to help them, but will pursue his path of official duty without regard to the election.

The Governor of the Dayton Home is Gen. M. R. PATRICK, and whoever knows him knows how useless it was for the Ohio schemers to try to either frighten or cajole a man of his courage and integrity. He is a rock they cannot move. The inmates of the Dayton Home will be left to do their voting without pressure of any sort from him.

But, of course, Gen. PATRICK could not thus disappoint the political workers without stirring up their bitter hostility. They have circulated lies regarding his management of the Soldiers' Home, and are doing their best to annoy and damage Gen. PATRICK. He is too upright a man for them. They would like to get rid of him and have in his place some one they could manage.

We do not undertake to go into these lies in detail, for there is a multitude of them, and new ones are started daily, the false charges increasing in bitterness and malice as the day of election approaches, and as the impossibility of corrupting Gen. PATRICK becomes better understood. It is enough to say that in Gen. PATRICK the Dayton Home has a Governor whose character is proof against all such assaults.

If there is anything wrong about the Soldiers' Home, the fault is with Congress, and Congress can alone correct it. The Governor is in no wise responsible for the defects. But the management for which he is responsible we will guarantee to be absolutely honest and just, and thoroughly able and

It is foolish to attack Gen. PATRICK in this way, and his assailants will make nothing by it. He will not deliver the goods. The politiciaus must make up their minds to see the soldiers voting without hint or suggestion from the Governor of the Home.

The Latest Lessons of Polar Exploration.

the peril of the Danish steamer Dimphna following the fate of the American Jeannette and the English Eira, have again brought into strong light the dangers that beset Arctic exploration, even under the most favorable circumstances.

A few years ago the leading maritime nations entered into a joint arrangement for attacking the polar problem in a new way. Instead of repeating the many baffled at tempts to reach the Pole itself by venturing beyond any height yet attained, their plan was to establish a series of stations on the shores or the well-known islands of the Arctic Ocean, where small colonies of scientific observers should remain through several successive seasons, conducting at leisure their investigations into polar meteorology The stations selected for this purpose were in comparatively low latitudes, so as to insure safety in approach and maintenance.

About a dozen of these colonies were provided for, though with different degrees of promptness in occupying them, the United States being among the first to send out its expeditions. Russia chose for her stations Nova Zembla and the mouth of the Lena; Austria, Jan Mayon Land: England, Fort. Rae; the United States, Lady Franklin Bay and Point Barrow; Germany, Cumberland Sound; Holland, Dickson Haven; Norway Bossekop; Finland, Sodankyla; Sweden, Spitzbergen; while a cooperative project in the Autarctic regions was expected from Italy and the Argentine Republic. These expedia common and definite purpose, and enjoyed the advantage not only of a restricted and very cautious aim, but of mutual consultation

as to the best equipments and appliances. Surely, if polar exploration could ever hope to secure safety, however it might fail to add to the area of the visited surface of the globe, It should be under such advantages. Yet several of these expeditions are known to ing several sets of undue accounts for the have met with disaster, while the fate of others still remains to be determined. The Austrian expedition to Jan Mayen has returned safely after a stay of sixteen months, with its members in good health and entirely satisfied with the scientific value of its re tearches. The English party, at Fort Rae, was equally prosperous when heard from a few months ago. The news from the Swedish station, which is brought up to July 4, is entirely favorable, both as to the health and the work of the party. Dr. TROMHOLT, at the Finnish station, in Sodankyla, has made numerous investigations in regard to the turora borealis, which, according to the Lonion Times, are likely to prove of unprecelented extent and interest. Lieut. Ray's party, at Point Barrow, has been reached and supplied during its long stay, and will, ao doubt, be brought off without difficulty by the relief vessel which has been sent for On the other hand, Lieut, Bove's expefition toward the south pole resulted in complete disaster; Lieut, GREELY's party, at Lady Franklin Bay, is in a condition wholly unknown, since last year's relief vessel was unable to get through the ice and communicate with it; the Varna has foundered al-

while the Djmphna, according to the latest

tidings, was ice-bound and in peril.

It cannot be seriously maintained that the proportion of losses and failures is no drawback to schemes of polar exploration. The Varna, a steam vessel of good dimensions, well supplied with all that was necessary for a prolonged stay at her goal - Dickson Haven, at the mouth of the Yenisci-is caught and crushed by the ice in the comparatively familiar waters of the Kara Sea. at so favorable a time of the year as July 4. and in the comparatively low latitude of 711 degrees north. Her consort, the Dimphna, continued imprisoned in the ice as late even as Aug. 1. The Varna perished just a year, within a day, from the time she left Amsterdam. She was known to be in the ice of the Straits of Kara on the 24th of August, 1882, and she passed the winter there. The Djmphna left Copenhagen a week after the Varna's departure, the purpose of her commander, Lieut. Hovoaard, being to trace Franz Josef Land to Cape Chelyuskin; but he got nowhere near his field of exploration, being nipped and held in the ice at the island of Waigatz, between Nova Zembla and Si-

beria, hard by where the Varna foundered. Considering the circumstances of place, time, and vessels, the experience of this intest pair of victims to polar exploration is most suggestive; nor is the lesson weakened by the safety of the Varna's crew and the Djmphna's confident expectation of eventually reaching open water.

Forward, March !

We gave yesterday the history of THE SUN for the past fifty years, or since the publication of its first number on the 3d of Septem-

ber, 1833. What will be the work of THE SUN during the next fifty years, and the history of it in 1933? We had among the readers of vesterday's Sun people who read its first number fifty years ago, and we also had doubtless many readers who will have the happiness of reading it half a century hence, when it is a hundred years old-that is to say,

if the world continues to wag in 1933, after the fashion in which it has wagged, lo! these many ages. We print to-day a brief letter of a young correspondent who says that "THE SUN is recognized as the young man's paper;" and though we like to know that it is read by people in every stage of life, we rejoice over the truth told by our correspondent. Many thousands of the bright young fellows of twenty who read these lines to-day may hope to live to read THE SUN when they are threescore and ten, at the close of its century's existence; and may it then be worthy of their confidence as an advocate of righteousness, a lamp unto the feet, a light unto the path!

When we think of the wonders that have been wrought in the past half century, we are lost in speculation over those that are very sure to curich the future. We believe our world and our country and this city of ours will advance greatly and in the right way before the young people of to-day enjoy that crown of glory, the hoary head. "The hoary head," says Solomon in his Proverbs, is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." The advance will surely be sublime if our young people do their duty and quit themselves like men.

Let us all march forward, then, every man in his place, every face turned toward the right way, every eye fixed upon THE SUN.

Gen. Augur and Pay Frauds.

To Gen. C. C. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Texas, must be awarded the credit of taking a prompt step to check the form of swindling among army officers known as the duplication of pay accounts. Secretary Lincoln has thus far shown a commendable spirit in causing officers guilty of this offence to be tried by court martial, and approving the sentences, however severe. But it still remained to prevent, as well as punish, the disgraceful practice, and this task Gen. AUGUR has undertaken in his

own department by this general order: "I. Paymasters will report to the Adjutant-General of the department every case where it is evident that offi-

"2. Post traders in this department are prohibited from cashing, receiving in payment, or in any manner handling or negotiating officers' pay accounts that are not entirely due at the date of the transactions. Violament, and an annulment of the offender's appointmen

The paragraph of the army regulations of

1881 referred to contains this prohibition: "No officer shall pass away or transfer his pay at counts not actually due at the time. When due, a pay account signed by the officer may be transferred by an endorsement stating to whom it is transferred, and may be paid by the proper paymaster if satisfied genuineness of the officer's signature, and that he is under no stoppage or other disability to pay."

The War Office had already called attention to this and other regulations which had become a dead letter, and had insisted upon their enforcement by commanding officers In his prohibition directed against post traders Gen. Augun closes one main channe through which frauds are perpetrated, since

officers often begin by obtaining an advance of money from the trader, leaving their future pay accounts as collateral security. This, for example, occurred in the case of Lieut. Robertson, who will be tried in a few days at Vancouver Barracks. It is true that duplication is possible with accounts already due, but the fraud in that case would usually be so barefaced and deliberate that the officer might run the risk of the penitentiary as well as of expulsion from the army. It is evident that the great majority of the actual frauds result from borrowing tions were arranged on a common plan, with | money upon assignments of monthly pay not yet accrued, since there is then at least an apparent chance for the officer who has made a double or triple assignment of the same pay to take up and cancel all the obligations but one before the time agreed upon for collecting them.

Gen. Augus evidently believes that the best way to prevent officers from hypothecatsame month is to prevent them from hypothecating even one; and he expects, with reason, that when it becomes generally known that persons subject to military orders, like post traders, are forbidden to advance money on an officer's pay account, ordinary bankers will also refuse to do so having in view the important purpose at which the military authorities are aiming. It is not to be denied that this course is summary; for it is evident that an honest trans fer of pay accounts, viewed simply in its inancial bearings, is not unlike what is done in civil life a thousand times a day and every day in the year, when money is raised by giving a note, with bonds not immediately convertible into cash as collateral security. Of course there may be risk in the transaction, and borrowers occasionally turn out to be rascals; but that is not deemed a ufficient reason for prohibiting by law the business of discounting; and in our army the long intervals between pay days tempt

to the effort to procure advances. The sufficient answer, however, to these suggestions is that the army regulations themselves contain a positive and specific rule on the subject. They absolutely forbid

though, fortunately, no lives have been lost; sny transfer of an undue pay account. What the original object of this prohibition may have been is another matter. Very likely it was framed for the express purpose of guarding against the state of things which has now brought disgrace upon the service. Whatever the reason, it is enough that the statute exists, so that no parallel can be drawn between civil and military financial customs in this respect. When swindling in pay accounts becomes such a mania as to bring before the eyes of the public within a few weeks the case of Col. ILORS, the case of Lieut. HOLMES, the case of Chaplain MES-PLIE, and the case of Lieut. ROBERTSON, to say nothing of the case of Col. Morrow and the intimation that a recent army sulcide was connected with an offence of this sort, it is time that the regulations on the subject of pay transfers should be revived and enforced even if the result is to cut off from all officers a convenience which has only been indulged in through direct defiance of the law.

Encouraging the Whiskey Ring.

In a recent speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Honest John Shrr-MAN said these words:

At the last session of Congress 1 did my best on the bill for the taxation of liquors. After considerable trou-ble we were able to pass a bill in the Senate, but when sent to the House it was not acted upon. * * I will not myself vote for any law that means a confiscation of any property that belongs to my fellow citizens."

This declamation was addressed to men of business, who must have put the true value upon it. Many members of the Chamber Mr. SHERMAN addressed are largely interested in whiskey, either as owners or as bankers who loaned money on warehouse certificates at high rates of interest.

The existing law fixes the time liberally or keeping whiskey in bond. The distillers, the purchasers, the intermediaries, and the consumers all have fair notice that the tax must be paid finally at the end of three years. The natural law of supply and demand, with the normal growth of population, furnishes almost a certain basis for the manufacture of bourbon and rye whiskey.

Stimulated by high prices, the distillers and the speculators back of them pushed the manufacture of these liquors beyond any present possible consumption. Age to very great extent determines the value and the price of whiskey. It is believed that the interested parties in this business organized a scheme at the outset for an extension of the time for bonding whiskey.

It was certainly shown in an investigation by the Senate committee that a fund of three-quarters of a million of dollars had been raised by the dealers in whiskey for the protection of their interests. The best way to protect them would be an addition of three years to the bonded limit. That would practically mean a gift of three years' interest by the Government to the holders of the present stocks in bond on about sixty-eight millions of dollars. Meantime the whiskey would be nearly doubled in value, and be only subject to the original tax on withdrawal.

This one-sided scheme, involving as it does so large a sum of money, enlisted a powerful combination of influences for legislation by Congress. Tempted by usurious interest, banks and brokers, East and West, invested fifty or more millions in the warehousing receipts, and they are the actual owners of the whiskey. The distillers sold out as quickly as they produced, and most of the middle men were frozen out from being unable to hold on to their speculations.

Mr. RAUM, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, favored this job with all his official influence. In his last report he said:

"The stock now on hand is equal to six years' con sumption. To postpone the payment of the tax on this stock until its withdrawal is required by the demands of trade, a movement has been set on foot for its exportation and reimportation and storage in customs bonde warehouses. This is entirely practicable under existing laws, and it becomes a question whether it would not better to afford by legislation the relief sought to be ob tained by this indirect means."

Having failed to get the desired legislation, the plan suggested by Mr. RAUM was tried, and that was stamped out by the action of the Treasury. Therefore the whiskey men are in the position they occu-The wreck of the Dutch steamer Varna and he peril of the Danish steamer Dimphna. The wreck of the Danish steamer Dimphna. The department every case where it is evident that officers' accounts presented to them for payment were have considered in the department every case where it is evident that officers are the department every case where the department every case where the depa next winter with a new bill for "relief" from the taxes they owe to the Treasury, and which they must pay as the whiskey is withdrawn from the warehouses.

The Cincinnati banks and brokers are es timated to have six or seven millions of dollars invested in warehousing receipts, with little prospect of selling the whiskey on an overstocked market. The predicament is not a pleasant one, but it was self-invited. If it be "confiscation" to collect this reasonable tax on whiskey, what is the proper name for the duties collected on imported goods? Perhaps John Sherman will answer for the Whiskey Ring, as he has been Secretary of the Treasury, and is now a very rich Senator.

Homeward Bound.

We welcome back President ARTHUR from his long tour through the almost untrodden wilds of the very far West. He is to be in Chicago to-day, and then ho! for Washington and the White House and the business of office. The Republican party must go! He will find some duties to perform in Washington, though things have gone along very much as usual during his long absence. Turn the rascals out!

The President left Washington before the end of July, and he has been for over a month in the wilds. What a glorious time he has had! We have heard all about the marvellous scenery, the towering mountains, the primitive forests, the plains, and the boiling geysers amid which he has been enjoying himself. We have heard of the white men who ministered to his happiness and the red Indians who danced his delight. We have heard of his long horseback rides, his camping out, his tent life, his hunting and trout fishing, his game dinners, and his jovial ways. Now they are of the past-all gone, excepting his good humor, which we hope will last through his life. We presume he will never enjoy them again as President of the United

August has been a month of splendid weather for him out there. It has often been cold at night, but he had plenty of blankets; it has often been hot in the sun, but the preezes were invigorating. All his banquets may not have been in the highest French style; but when did man ever have finer trout or richer game than he has helped to fry and roast? He has had hardships, but they have never ruffled his mind; he has had PHIL SHERIDAN by his side, but PHIL has doubtless tried to enter-

We are glad to welcome back President ARTHUR in good health; but the Republican party must go!

Crowned heads and heads that want to be crowned can quarrel, it seems, over precedence in going to a funeral as well as less pretentious people. The reported bouncing off of the Count of Paris in high dudgeon because the Count of CHAMBORD's widow wished to give the place of honor at the dead man's obsequies to earest kinsman, is very much like what is

seen in some humble walks of life, where a funeral, being the chief public extensory ever indulged in, must be made the most-of.

We have been grieved to hear of the illness of a number of the distinguished foreigners who belonged to Mr. Rurus Harch's grand excursion party to the Yellowstone Park. We now learn through the despatches from the party that Lord HEADLEY has injured himself by falling down a precipice in the wilderness while on a hunting expedition. We presume Mr. Harch has found that he undertook the hardest task of his life in pioneering his dis-tinguished guests upon the Yellowstone ex-

There is a little reason to hope that the ildings of a general wreck of the fishing fleet on the Great Banks, with a loss of eighty lives and hundreds of dories, may have been somewhat exaggerated. But that there have been great disasters can hardly be doubted. The Gloucester vessel Wachusett, while running in for land, passed through thirty miles of wreckage; and this can only have been the work of the gaie. There were, in fact, two great gales last week, one on Sunday on the Banks, and the other on Wednesday off Halifax. In the latter it is known that scores of vessels were stranded, and doubtless some went down at sea with all hands. It may take many days to determine the exact amount of injury suffered by the Ashermen in both tempests.

The Scranton witcheraft case is a strange development in these days. A so-called witch doctor figures in it, having been called to attend the daughter of a Mrs. Kochest, who was wasting in iliness. The learned man decided that witches had been taking away the child's rest, and prescribed a strip of paper for her breast to keep them aloof, taking care to have no knot in the paper; a brier stick, with which o beat the cradle, after having dried one leaf of the brier on the stove; and bits of paper covered with molasses, to be taken internally. But incessantly whipping the cradle did not yield sleep to the poor little victim, and she had no appetite for molasses; so that she died. The neighbors of Mrs. Kochent agreed that the child had perished from being bewitched, and the case became public because a Mrs. SNYDER who was accused of being the witch, sued the sorrowing mother for the accusation. evidence before the Justice showed a belief in witcheraft among several of the witnesses Fortunately, these are not the days of burning witches at the stake; but how much does there still remain of the superstition of two conturies ago?

Yesterday the Turners of the neighboring districts of the North American Turner Bund continued at Williamsburgh, by their processions and gymnastic exercises, the festival which had begun with a torchlight parade on Saturday night, and had continued with jumping, running, club swinging, vaulting, and al sorts of work on the parallel bars, throughout Sunday. The contests are for honors, not for prizes of great pecuniary value, and the display of fine muscles and athletic skill has been very creditable. These Turn Vereins sho good sense in having their meeting at this time of the year instead of during the heats of mid-July, so often selected for gymnastic tasks

Close as has been the base ball struggle in both the Langue and American Associations throughout the season, its present condition is unprecedented. In the former body, up to Saturday night, four out of the eight clubs stood so near together in the number of their victories as to leave practically no odds of advantage between them. The Cleveland had 48 the Chicago 48. Even the Buffalo and New York were not far in the rear, with 42 and 40 respectively. In the American Association, also, the leaders, the Athletic and the St. Louis, were at a tie of 55 games won. Results so close, after just four months' playing, are extraordi-

Buildings that Mostst Earthquakes.

The volcanic eruptions in Java, the earth property than they would have caused if buildings had n specially adapted to resist them. In Japan, where shocks of earthquake are frequent, it is not usual to dig foundations for any building, no matter how large or important it may be. Rocks slightly rounded at the top are placed where the four corners of the house are to be. The corner posts, also rounded at the end, rest on these. The timbers are all pinned together, not nailed, so as to allow of considerable movement without coming apart In the central portion of the building the timbers are particularly heavy, and act as ballast. In high towers there are sometimes huge beams awang from the roof and reaching to within a foot of the ground, which prevent the building from being overturned either by earth-quake or storm. The oldest building in Japan, the Freasury at Nora, is built in this manner, without the swinging beam, but with a very heavy ballast in the framework of the centre of the floor. A weil-known rtist is the inventor of a painting but which is on structed in part on the same principle. It rests or stones at the corners, the timbers are keyed together and it carries a heavy ballast under the floor. It is, however, in addition, secured to the ground by ropes and anchors. This but will outride a gale in perfect safety. Probably it would not withstand the force of a tornado; but it would whiri through the air without fall-ing to pieces, and would reach the ground again right side up. A larger, heavier structure of the same sort might not be budged even by a tornado.

Mr. Conkling as a Candidate for President From the Havre de Grace Republican.

The Republicans have a man with a clear and clean record, not an untried and obscure man either, but an experienced statesman, a natural born leader of men, and one of the most eminent and ablest of their party leaders, a man whose name has never been coupled with Credit Mobilier speculations, paving con-tracts, Star route steads, or questionable transactions of any kind. It is within the power of the Republican party to elect this man President of the United States. Our readers already perceive whom we mean, for the on. Roscoe Conkling is the only conspicuously public nan in the party who can fill the bill. Conkiling has seen a prominent figure in the most exciting period of our political bistory. When the wild scramble for office was almost epidemic, and when the public patronage was shamelessly lought and sold with a reckless disregard of the public good, he emerged therefrom with clear hands and untarnished honor, never having broken romise or betrayed a friend.

Holman, Cox, and Randall.

THE SUN is not alone in its opinion that W s. Holman of Indiana would make a capital President The twenty years' record in Congress, which is one long ne of attacks upon extravagance, answers very well the inquiry which must be made of every Presidentia candidate: "What has he been?" It also shapes the answer to that other inquiry: "What will he be?" With Holman in the Presidential chair, Con in the Speaker's chair, and Randall presiding over the Comm propriations, the rescals would, indeed, have to go fro

An Opinion from Wiscousin.

From the Janesville Times. THE SUN is now recognized throughout the nuntry as the fearless exponent of sound prin reconstitutional law and of popular rights. These diples comprise its political creed rather than those ulated by parties, and therein is justice. The Sus eritlelses Democratic platforms and candidates with a freedom that is refreshing when viewed even from our own—a party standpoint; and a long course of observation has only shown the universal correctness of its

Of Course the Greater Includes the Less. From the Boston Post.

Tallapoosa Chandler has no right to go sail ing up and down this coast, with his family, in a Gov arnment vessel, at an expense to the people of \$300 day. The rotten Republican party must go! A Woman Admitted to the Bur.

From the Pall Mall Gasette.

Italy is a very conservative country, and most italians hold nothing about the fibres of woman to take part in public life which are acarcly more liberal than those of a Barbary Moor. All prejudice to the contrary, Signora I. Peet, who look a dipions in haw at the Chiversity of Turin has been formally admitted to practise at the bar of that tokin, and is dignified by the title of "avocatessa." The privilege was not concelled until the committee of the Order of Advocates had held a meeting, at which the propriety of permitting a woman to plead in court was warmly debated. The claim was allowed by a small majority; but it is said that two prominent advocates who are both Deputies, have resolved in diaguat to discontinue practising at the Turin bar.

It Must Bo So! From the Utica Daily Fres THE SUX-the best paper in this country GEN. SCOTT AND GEN, LER.

The current bi-monthly number of the Southern Historical Society Papers contains contribution from its editor, the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, on the friendship of Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Robert E. Lee. This artiele presents some documents of historical value, which relate not only to its immediate subject, but to collateral questions of still more general importance. It throws light, for example, on the question whether Lee, at the be-ginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration, was really approached with an offer of the field command of the United States armies; and it contains additional testimony to this soldier's hesitation to draw his sword against the Union

The intimate acquaintance of Scott and Lee began during the Mexican war, when the latter served as engineer officer upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. An unpublished and confidential letter from Capt. Lee to his brother, Sidney Smith Lee, of the navy, dated at the city of Mexico, March 4, 1848, from which Dr. Jones has been allowed to quote, shows the staff officer's appreciation of his chief:

The great cause of our success was in our leader. It was his stout heart that cast us on the shore of vers his stout heart that cast us on the shore of vers the bod self-reliance that forced us through the pass of Cerro Gordo; his indomitable courage that, amid it the doubts and difficuties that surrounded us at Tuebla, pressed us forward to this capital, and finally brought us within its gates, while others, who croaked all the way from Brazes, advised delay at Puebla, finding themselves at last, courtery to their expectations, comfortably quartered within the city, find fault with the way they cannot here.

During the early days of 1861 we find Col. Lee stationed with his regiment, the Second Cavalry, in Texas, whence he wrote; on the 23d of January, to a member of his family as follows: I can satisfast an greater caleanty for the country than a dissolution of the Union. It would be an acculating the satisfast of the Union it would be an acculating to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation. * If the Union is dissolved and the Government disrupted. I shall return to my native State and share the fisseries of my people, and save in defence will draw my sword on none.

Three weeks later he received orders to report at Washington, where he arrived three days before the inauguration of President Lin-coln. By the middle of April Lee was forced to decide whether he would continue in the service of the Government or resign his commission. Gen. Scott, says Dr. Jones, used all his powers of persuasion to induce Lee to adhere o the Union, and, at last, "Francis Preston Blair (at Gen. Scott's suggestion) was sent by Mr. Lincoln to offer him the supreme command of the United States armies in the field." This assertion has been questioned, and during a famous debate in the United States Senate on the 19th of February, 1868, it was charged that the fact was exactly the reverse, and that Lee had himself sought in vain to obtain the chief ommand of the army, and, being disappointed, had then "gone to Richmond and joined the Confederates." Dr. Jones, however, bases his version of the case not only on "the positive estimony of Montgomery Blair, who got it from his father, and of Reverdy Johnson and other gentlemen, who received it from Gen. Scott," but on a letter which he himself found in Lee's private letter book soon after the latter's death, and which he was permitted to copy. It was addressed to Senator Johnson. and contained the following passages:

I never intimated to any one that I desired the com-mand of the United States Army, nor did I aver have a conversation with but one gentleman, Mr. Francis Free-ton Blair, on the subject, which was as his invitation, and, as I understood, at the instance of President Lin-

coin.

After listening to his remarks I declined the offer he made to me to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field, stating as candidly and as courtenisty as I could that, though opposed to accession, and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States.

the Southern States. I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to I he office of tien, Seott, told him of the proposition that had been made to me, and my decision.

Upon reflection, after returning to my home, I concluded that I sught no longer to retain any commission i held in the United States Army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to Gen. At the time I hoped that peace would have been pre-served, that some way would have been found to save the country from the calismittes of war, and I then had no other intention than to pass the remainder of my days as a private citizen.

Dr. Jones describes the interview here referred to, between Scott and Lee, as "a very affecting one." the older officer begging the younger "not to throw away such brilliant ets," and thus " make the great mistake of his life." Lee's letter of resignation has ong been a familiar historical document, and need not again be cited, but there is interest in this account of the circumstances of its composition, as given by Dr. Jones:

The night before his letter of resignation was written he asked to be alone, and while his noble wife watched and prayed below he was heard pacing the floor of the chamber above, or pouring forth his soul in prayer for Divine guidance. About 3 o'clock in the morning he came down, caim and composed, and said to his wife: "Well, Mary, the path of duty is now piain before me. I have decided on my course. I will at once send my resignation to Gen. Scott."

Great probability is given to the view that Scott urged the tender of the field command of the Union armies to Lee by the testimony which Dr. Jones accumulates as to the veteran's opinion of Lee's qualities as a soldier. having quoted garding his favorite engineer officer's services at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the city of Mexco, in which he declared that Lee was "as distinguished for felicitous execution as for science and daring," Dr. Jones thus proceeds:

When, soon after Gen. Scott's return from Mexico, a committee from Richmond walted on him to tender him public reception in the Capital of his native State. he add: "You seek to honor the wrong man. Capt. R. E. Lee is the Virginian Who deserves the credit of that bril.

Lee is the Virginian who deserves the credit of that brilliant campaign."

Gen. William Preston of Kentucky says that Gen. William the regarded Lee "as the greatest living soldler in America," and that in a conversation not long before the breaking out of the war Gen. Scott said with emphasis:

"I tell you that if I were on my deathbed to-morrow, and the President of the United States should tell me that a great battle was to be fought for the liberty or slavery of the country, and asked my judgment as to the ability of a commander, I would say with my dying breath, let it be Robert E. Lee."

But there is an autograph letter of Gen. Scott which gives his opinion upon this subject over his own signature:

Heapquarters of the Aunt, May 6, 1857.

Sin: I beg to ask that one of the vacant Second Lieusin: I beg to ask that one of the vacant Second Lieuton the second Freet to W. H. F. Lee, son of Breete to the Second Lieuton H. E. Lee, at present on duty against the Comanches. col. H. E. Lee, at present on duty against the Comanches.

I make this application mainly on the autrordinary merits of the father, the very best solder? I ever saw in the field: but the son is blunself a very remarkable youth now about 20 of a fine stature and constitution a good linguist, a good mathematician, and about to graduate at Harvard University. He is also honorable and antiable, like his father, and dying to enter the army. I do not ask the commission as a favor, though if I had invited to the standard of the commission as a favor, though if I had invited to the standard of the standard of the decident to the invaluable services of Col. Lee. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servain.

We do not know that the following gives ad-

We do not know that the following gives additional strength to the facts which the author has already presented, yet it has interest; A prominent banker of New York, who was very inti-mate with Gen. Scott, has given a number of incidents illustrating Scott's high opinion of Lee. On one orga-sion, a short time before the war, this gentleman asked him, in the course of a confidential interview: "General, whom do you regard as the greatest living soldier?"

Gen. Scott at once replied: "Col. Robert B. Lee is not

soldier 7". show up you regard as the greatest living tien. Scott at once replied: "Col. Robert E. Lee is not only the greatest soldier of America, but the greatest soldier now living in the world. This is my deliberate conviction, from a full knowledge of his extraordinary abilities, and if the occasion ever arises Lee will win this place in the estimation of the stream of the will be the place of the stream of the collection of the collec

There can be no question that, even before the war broke out in 1861, Gen. Scott held as exalted an opinion of Robert E. Lee as one soldier ever holds of another.

A Good Debuting Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial upon "Debating Cluba" in yesterday's Sun is most excellent and timely. It is a fact that we have no really first-class debating club in this city. If you will kindly announce in Tux Sex that some young men will meet in the court room, corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at etc. P. M. to perfect an organization, I feel certain it will do a vast amount of good, and bring considerable men of ability together. We will then have some place where we can enjoy a good debute, literary exercises, and com-panionship. This, the semi-centennial of Tux Str. panionship. This, the semi-centennial of The Scs would be a most fitting opportunity to get together a club of young men, since Tax Sus is re New York, Sept. 3.

A Corean Nobleman Embraces Christianity. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Prom the real Mail Guestie.

During the rehelition in Corea ayear ago a noticinan named hijutel saved the Queen's life, and the King offered to reward hir with any rank or honor which he might assiste to this reply was: 'I only ask to be permitted to go to Japan, in order that I may see and study the divilications of other lands.' While in Japan he called upon a Christian Japanese for the purpose of acquainting himself with the claims and objects of Christianity, if was deeply impressed, his interest ripened into conviction, and before long he was baptized into the Christian faith. Rijutel's great desire is now to give the Bible to his people, and he has zealously bagun the work of preparing a Chino-Corean version.

A QUESTION IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Letter from the Anthor of the Pamphlet

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The intelligent and philosophic spirit which your paper has always manifested toward the Catholic Church encourages me to ask space for the correction of certain false impressions that prevail among Catholics regarding a pamphiet called "Episcopal Nominations," addressed by me last June to my fellow priests of the United States, but which the Bishop of Newark suppressed after a few hundred copies had appeared.

after a few hundred copies had appeared.

I wrote the brochure with the purest intentions, for the interests of the Church in this country, after I had seen the lamentable condition of the Church in Italy, France, and Spain. The leading idea of the work is contained in a letter of one of the greatest Popes that ever reigned. Pops Lee the Great, wherein he says that no man should be placed as Bishop over a diocese unless he

is acceptable to the priests and the people.

Some of the laity are not perhaps aware that, according to the law of the Church, no book written by a Catholic, no matter what subject it treats of, history. reography, or even agriculture, may be printed withou its formal approbation or imprimatur of the Bishop in whose diocese the printing is done. Any Bishop may whose diocese ine printing is done. Any seven whose cheept in the case of works that treat of faith and morals. The rigid laws regarding printing of books have been modified very much by customs even in Catholic countries. In this country there are many instances where books that treat even of faith and morals are printed and sold by Ustholics without any riscopal permission or imprimator, and without any riscopal permission or imprimator, and without any riscopal permission or imprimator, and without any riscopal permission or inprimator, and without any riscopal permission or faith and morals under libration of the law as any other man, the property of the law as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man in the result and any other man, in the requirements of the law, as any other man, in the requirements of the law as other than the catholic church, and this too, without any action being taken, as far as I am aware, against them by the Bishops.

I know that two wrongs do not make a right. I refer to these facts simply to show what little reason I had for apprehending any unfavorable action with regard to the law of the law of the suppression of the work, for it is strictly within the letter of the law. I invoke this law at his pleasure, but it is seld the pain philet.

I do not, however, complain of the suppression of the work, for it is strictly within the letter of the law. I have even submitted to things in connection with the suppression which no law required of me. In the hope of temp allowed to publish it with whatever eliminations the kinnop or his censors might suggest. This request, however, which might have resulted in a clear yindication of my orthodoxy by the pamphlet itself, was

suppression which no law required of me, in the hope of being allowed to publish it with whatever elliminations the Bisnop or his ceneors might suggest. This request, however, which might have resulted in a clear vindication of my orthodoxy by the pamphlet fixed, was not granted.

To add to my ill fortune, the amount of episcopal discipline which the suppression necessarily carried with it, and which, under the circumstances, was amply sufficient to vindicate the law, has been largely the creased by two newspaper interviews, the one largely in creased by two newspaper interviews, the one of the positions taken in the pamphlet were not in accordance with the teachings of the thurch on these matters, and the latter that "Pather Corrigan says that a Cathotic child may, after its first communion, attend these schools jubble schools with eafery." I simply deay the very serious charge of the Chancellor, who has given no proof that such positions are unaintained in the pamphlet. I also deny the other charge, for there is no such proposition in my jumphlet.

My whole life has been spent in building and manutaining parish schools. I have now afree school form the pamphlet. I also deny the other charge, for there is no such proposition in my jumphlet.

My whole life has been spent in building and manutaining parish schools. I have now afree school form the pamphlet. I also deny the other charge, for there is no such proposition in my jumphlet.

My whole life has been spent in building and manutaining parish schools. I have now afree school hardy half that number, and this too, while I am struggling under a debt of more than \$80,000. I did say in the pamphlet: "I sam, of course, in favor of parish schools and, with all my experience of parish and of public schools and, with all my experiences of parish and of public schools and, with all my experiences of parish and of public schools and, with all my experiences of parish and of public schools in the pamphlet of the public schools in the public schools in the public schoo

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GRACE, HOBOKEN, Aug. 25.

Republican Stories About Rutherford B. Hayes,

From the Chicago Daily News (Republican). SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—It would be pleasant for he Fremont statesman Hayes if he could sit around on he hotel plazzas at Saratoga and listen to the politicians as they play football with his memory. I never have

heard a good word for him. Emory A. Storrs yesterday painted in a neat picture of Hayes as he stood at Cleveland upon the day of the Garfield funeral. "There he stood," says Storrs, " with a straw hat on the back of his head, clothed in all the gor-geousness of a linen duster, holding in his hand a green open-work satchel with R. B. H. worked in large purple letters upon one side, containing a lunch and a picture of Lucy. He stood there alone, and nobody spoke to im except a policeman, who told him to keep off the

The picture should be framed and hung by the side of Storrs's sketch of a frugal luuch he once took at the residence of Huyes. "There was Lucy and the baked apples at one end of the table, and pickled beef and R. . Hayes at the other." Storrs sat in the middle This story brought out Congressman Morse of Bostor who is famous for his wealth and lavish hospitality. He

said: "The Hayeses are a queer breed. When Hayes was

President one of his sons, Rutherford P. Haves, came to Boston to enter the school of technology. I called on him on account of my respect for the office held by his father. I found the young man desirious of pursuing special studies in the school. He did not want to take the whole course. I was able to help him to arrange this. I also showed him about town. I took him down he bay and paid him every courtesy I could. He was in a boarding house there. I found, and I wave him a stand ing invitation to dine at my house whenever he should be inclined, saying to him: 'You are not old enough to be formally invited, but you shall always be welcome whenever you may come. He came to dinner once or twice, and then I didn't see him for several days. Finally one howling cold night I was just going out with my wife when there came a ring at my door. was in the hall when the door was opened. It was young llayes. He came right up to me and said: "Mr. Morse, you have said to me you would be willing to do me any favor I might ask. I have become acquainted with some young ladies who live out on the Boston and Al bany road. Now, our family has not been in the habit of paying much railroad fare within the last two or three years. I want you to go down to the depot office with me and tell them down there who I am, so they

will pass me up and down whenever I want to go."
"What does he mean," whispered Mrs. Morse.
"I should think the meaning was plain," said I, as I urned to him and told him I never in my life took a allroad pass, and did not think I could ask one for hi le went away, and I never saw him again. When I went o Washington his father never alluded in the slightest way to the attention I had paid to his son "Herved you right," said a friend, "for trying to do

Mountain Engineering in Switzerland. From the London Telegraph GLION. Aug. 20. - The Territet Montreux

Chillon Railway, which was opened to the public on Baturday last, may fairly be said to be the greatest mar yeal of successful mountain engineering as yet accom-plished. Starting about a quarter of a mile oughle Veron ide of the Castle of Chillon, the railway goes apparent straight up the side of the mountain to the beautiful village of Glion, long one of the most favorite resorts of ourists visiting the higher and of the Lake of Geneva. The gradient of the road is 57 per cent., and this, there-fore, is the steepest railway in the world, except the Vesuvius line, which is very much shorter, the Glion line being close upon 700 metres in length.

The locomotion is brought about entirely by water power. Under the carriage is a machine of about the same dimensions as the carriage itself, which is filled with water at the station on the top. This then pro-ceeds down the hill. Attached to it is an iron wire cable, which is run round a gigantic wheel and fastened at the other end to the carriage at the bottom of the bill. which starts on its upward journey at the same momen that the carriage at the top starts on its downwar course. The carriage coming from the top being full, drags, as it proceeds downward, the carriage at the bottom, which is empty, up with it, on the principle of the two weights of a clock, with the somewhat curious result that, though as the traveller goes down he appears to be rushing headlong to destruction, and as he goes up he appears to be rushing headlong to destruction, and as he goes up he appears to be crawing the destruction. goes up he appears to be crawling, the downward and upward journeys are accomplished in cancily the same space of time to a second.

The line has been constructed by Mr. Riggenbach, the

inventor of the Right railway system, and although the ous is worked by steam and the other by water, both are exactly the same, insamuch as both go on three lines, with three wheels, the centre line belong grooved, and the centre wheel made with feeth, which catch in the grooves as it goes show, and both danks worked up and down by the brakes alone without any other as-sistance.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Denver paper says that Remenyl, in

tis concerts in Colorado, is using a violin which was nade for him at Greeley, in that State. -The Navajo Indians of New Mexico are

likely to be well supplied with funds this year. They expect to take 800,000 pounds of wool and 0.0,000 skins and furs to market. -Ostrich farming has its perils. At Ann-

heim, Cal., the other day, the stocking that is drawn over the heads of the birds while they are being plucked slipped off from the neck of one of the biggest male birds Mr. Sketchley, the plucker, saw the accident just in time to make a leap for the fence. As he went over, the bird's foot struck a board with such force as to splinter it.

-Prof. Bell, the inventor of the Beil telephone, has become involved as plaintin in some heavy ittigation concerning alleged infringements of his patent, in Prague, Trieste, and other places in the Austrian domain. The defendants are some of the most prominent capitalists of the empire, and the leading awvers of the country have been retained on both sides.

-Turfmen observe some traits in the favorites of the race course. Smuggier is said to have al-ways made his best time on the Cleveland track, as did the pacing mare Lucy, while Little Fred could trot on the Buffalo track two seconds faster than on any other At Uties, the otherday, Duquesue, in his race with Director, did very poorly, owing to his dislike of the track.
Almost every horse has his likes and dislikes for particular courses, the most notable exception being Driver, to whom all tracks were alike. -The presence in Savoy, at Aix, of the

Italian Minister of War Ferrero, is spoken of as a sign of future war. The Italian officers are taking lists of mules and donkeys fit for carrying burdens on the Alps, and the recent visit of Moltke in the marilime Alps, especial-ity in the Roja Valley, is connected with this present visit of Italian officers. It is noticed also that all the coin gathered for the redemption of paper money is ely kept in hand, and banks have been authorized to make new issues of paper money. -Nashville is agitating the cent question.

The smallest coin in circulation in that city is the five cent piece, and shopkeopers are beginning to see the cent piece, and shopkeopers are beginning to see the folly of keeping out the once destried cent. One dry goods merchant estimates his losses at \$1 to \$5 a day on account of failure to make exact change. Another merchant is going to use postal cards in making chance if the cents do not come into favor. A retail dealer has ordered a hundred dollars' worth of cents from thi city, and proposes to start the reform at once.

-A Nebraska thief devotes his time entirely to the larceny of hogs, and with great success. He goe forth by night armed with a long stick, to which a sponge is fastened, and a bottle of chloreform. The porcine victim is fulled to rest by the anaesthetic and then borne silently away. The other night one of the slumbering hogs rolled out of the thief's wagon. A kind-hearted farmer who came along the road assisted he thief to load up again, amid profuse thanks. Whe the farmer reached home he discovered that the pig was

The Rev. Mr. Leper of Trenton, Iowa, fell in with a stranger who persuaded him to draw \$7.50 from the bank to engage in a money-making scheme which the stranger had unfolded. When the clergymas carried his money to a place of meeting he found the other man shuffling three cards. He was drawn gently into a monte speculation and was permitted to win. Thinking that he saw an opportunity to double his orig inal \$750 and his winnings, he risked all his money on card. The amount obtained from him is among th largest ever taken from a cierical dupe. -Birmingham, Ala., known as the Magic

City, has had a growth not less remarkable than that of some of the famous Western towns. In 1873 it was p ragged village of 2,500 inhabitants. In that year it was nearly depopulated by a cholera epidemic. An erace rajiroad building set in in the State, and the intersecting of two lines there brought Birmingham's population up to 4,000 in 1880. A census just completed gives the city in 1883 11,348 inhabitants. The assessed value of proerty has increased in three years from \$3,000,000 to \$8,300,000. The growth of the town is due to the development of the iron mines in the vicinity.

-The Germans of Iowa are starting o would be under the influence of the clergy, and would take an extreme position in relation to beer and wine drinking and the observance of Sunday. It would be impossible to reason with them in favor of moderate and reasonable temperance and Sunday laws, and their votes would establish total prohibition and blue laws as had as those formerly enforced in Connecticut. Various erman journals affect to regard this threatened evil a of a serious and imminent character, and call upon the Germans as a body to take a pronounced position in op-position to it.

-A Boston journal puts in a plea for the much-abused boarding house. The young man, it says, recently from a farm, who never saw so many vegetables before, because his father raised them to sell, and lived on sait meat and codfish, thinks it "cityfied" and well bred to sniff at his food and talk of leaving "unles the table is improved." The delicate young woman of the boarding house never takes exercise, and, being a voracious ceter, blannes the landlady for all her little aches. There are all tastes to gratify—those who want fat meat, lean meat, vegetables of all kinds, pies, cakes, fruits. The landlady patiently does her best, and yet there are growlers, and withal a regular percentage

who never pay their board bills. -The Supreme Court of California has docided that a city ordinance prohibiting the explosion of freerackers, or the ignition of other kinds of fireworks. is constitutional, even though the effect of it be to pr vent Chinese from performing funeral rites at the graves of departed friends that they regard as obligatory and sacred in a high degree. A Chinaman was arrested in San Jose for violating this ordinance at a funeral of one of his countrymen, and was adjudged guilty in the low or court. On appeal, this judgment was affirmed on the ground that, while the State Constitution guaranteed to all men, without distinction, the free observance of their religion, it excepted acts or practices that are in-

consistent with the peace and security of the State. -The Times-Democrat of New Orleans publishes interviews with Governors of many Southern States upon the prosperity and advancement of their respective Communwealths, from which it appears that Alabama's cotton mills paid 15 per cent, dividends last year, her from mills are wonderfully productive, and first tax rate has been reduced; that Georgia is miding 100,000 spindles to its cotton mills each year; that Mississippi is rapidly adding to its mileage of railroads; that Ten nessee is making great strides since the State delit set tlement; that Florida is reclaiming vast tracts of wild lands and filling up with settlers; that Louisiann's crops last year were the biggest ever gathered there; and tha Texas has 37,000,000 acres of land to convert into a school fund, so that every child within her borders, white

and black, can be educated without cost to the people. --What is known in Germany as the American duel, in which two persons are supposed to dray lots to determine which shall blow his own brains out s stated by the Berlin correspondent of a German news paper to have been announced so frequently of late a the cause of suicides in high life, that it is being looked upon with suspicion as the clock for facts which the surviving relatives would find it exceedingly disagrees ble to have made public. If a paymaster in the army or a cashier in a bank has been emberging funds, and shoots himself when on the point of detection, it is stated that he bravely complied with the dictates of onor in an unfortunate American duel, and his family administer upon the residue of his property, make good his defalcation, and, if necessary, buy the silence of out siders who know the facts. If "the American duel" is turned to such uses long, its popularity as a mode of revenging insults will be likely to diminish rapidly.

...The amounts paid into the United States Treasury as conscience money since 1801 aggregate \$180,450.01. A Treasury officer says that the payments speciation. A freagury officer asystimat the payments are made in every conceivable way—by means of registered letters signed with fletitious names. By various forms of commercial paper, and through the priests and pasture of the conscience-stricken persons. They almost invariably take great pains to conceal their identity, though a few boldly write the circumstances of their becoming indebted to the Government. Not long ago a letter accompanied by money was received at the desartment in which, the code. partment in which the sender wrote that the money wa due the Government as duty on goods that were passed with a lot of others by a customs officer who was bribed by an unscrupnious member of the party. The largest revenue in any year since 1861 through contributions to the conscience fund was in 1868, when the amount was \$23,55.11. In 1873 the amount was \$23,52.77; in 1875, \$12,011.33; in 1882, only \$7.855.40; and it is estimated that this year it will be still less. This decrease may in-dicate that there is less opportunity or inclination to steal from the Government, or that men are becoming less sensitive to the prickings of conscience

-A statement recently issued by the Canadian Immigration Department says that in the first seven months of the present year there landed on Causdian soil 65,554 immigrants, of whom 21,251 arrived by Halifax and the St. Lawrence River, and 43,713 by New York and other American ports. Of those who entered the country by way of the United States a very small proportion settled in Cauada, the rest having been merely registered at immigration agencies on their route to the Western States. The return shows a decrease on that of the corresponding mouths in two, to which the total arrivals amounted to 40,008 prisons, of whom 24.111 came by Halifax and the 8t. Lawrence, and 43.713 by the United States. Out of the total arrivals for this year 40,110 persons, or nearly two threis of the whole, passed through and took no land in the United States. Of the remaining 25,414 tona 5 te Canalian immigrants, 19.574 have settled in Ontario, 5.601 in Manitoba, and the remaining 170 persons have taken up turif homes in the Province of Quebec. There has been an increase in this year's humigration of English Lieb. lermans. Scandinavians, Icelanders, Americans, and miscellaneous nationalities, and a decrease of Scotch